

Germans Want America Made World's Banker

Von Gwinner Suggests International Conference to Restore a Trade Balance

Would Establish Credits

Proposes That Each Nation Pledge Annual Pro-Rata Sum Payable to U. S.

By William C. Dreher

New York Tribune Special Cable Service (Continued from Page 1.)
BERLIN, Feb. 20.—Herr von Gwinner, president of the Deutsche Bank, today told the Tribune correspondent that the way to reestablish the financial balance of the world was to call immediately an international conference of the world's greatest financiers for the purpose of reaching a solution on the matter.

He thinks it feasible that such a conference could agree upon an international arrangement under the lead of the United States whereby each country would pledge an annual pro rata sum payable to the United States, which would then extend credits upon such a basis.

The proposal that Germany pay for food supplies with her foreign securities is attracting the attention of Berlin bankers, but is not regarded as offering a satisfactory arrangement, owing to the small amount of such paper still left in Germany.

Need Food Badly

Dr. Jeldels, director of the "Berliner Handelsgesellschaft," told the Tribune correspondent today that the money thus realized would be insufficient to pay one month's stock of food for the people. Herr von Gwinner, speaking on this subject, said:

"Germany's foreign securities were already mostly sold earlier in the war. What is left is no considerable sum. We need \$750,000,000 worth of food and at least \$1,000,000,000 worth of raw materials, but how to pay for them I am unable to see."

"We must have this food or starve and be reduced to the condition of Russia, with famine, pillage, murder and destruction raging. We have no possibility of paying for the raw materials needed to put our industry to work again. You can get nothing from Germany but blood and reduce us to the Hunns we never were."

Must Sell Collections

"We might sell our museum collections of South American undertakings to the United States. We have exhausted our resources and credits. We are dying. Our country will die of starvation and Germany's catastrophe will become the world's catastrophe. For the restoration of Belgium and northern France we can give our work and such raw materials as Germany produces, for example, potash, coal, dyestuffs, and other chemicals, but how can we produce steel when France refuses to let us buy ores from Lorraine and the German-owned mines of the Briey district?"

Trade With Old German Colonies Now Permitted

Order to This Effect Issued by U. S. War Board at Washington

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Immediate resumption of trade between the United States and the colonial possessions held by Germany on August 1, 1914, is permitted under an order issued today by the War Trade Board.

"This authorization," said the board's announcement, "permits all persons in the United States, subject to the rules and regulations of the War Trade Board, to trade and communicate with persons residing in colonies which were owned or controlled by Germany on August 1, 1914. This extensive authorization will include the areas in Africa, known as German East Africa, German Southwest Africa and Kamerun. It also includes Kiaochow, in Asia. Among the islands of the Pacific included are Bismark Archipelago, Caroline Islands, Solomon Islands and Marshall Islands, as well as German Samoa.

"In opening all these German colonies to the resumption of trade, applications will hereafter be exported or imported for licenses to export or import all commodities to consignees or from consignors in such territory."

Queen Praises Workers Who Assisted Her War Guild

LONDON, Jan. 22.—Queen Mary's Needlework Guild, which has done much work during the war, is to be honored with the exception of the orthopedic branches.

In making this announcement, Lady Lawley said: "Her Majesty desires me to take this opportunity of making known her high appreciation of the wonderful spirit in which her branches throughout the empire have responded to her appeal on behalf of the sick and wounded. The record of the work done in one of which the Queen and the Guild may well be proud."

Ex-Kaiser's Youngest Son Seized in "Plot"

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 20.—Prince Joachim, of Prussia, youngest son of former Emperor William, has been arrested, according to a dispatch from Munich. The dispatch states his arrest was on suspicion of his being connected with "certain intrigues."

German Assembly Calls for Probe of Belgian Plundering

Report Says Weimar Delegates Adopted Bill for Inquiry Into Plant Charges; Woman in Address

BASLE, Feb. 20.—The German National Assembly in session at Weimar has adopted a bill calling for investigation of the plundering of the industrial plants in France and Belgium, according to a report received here.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 20.—The Berlin "Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" says it learns that the German Ministry of Defense has drafted a bill providing for a standing army of from 150,000 to 175,000 men. The army will be formed on the voluntary basis.

BERLIN, Feb. 19 (By The Associated Press).—According to a special dispatch received from Weimar, the State's Commission has chosen black, red and gold, the classic colors of German republicanism, for the national flag.

PARIS, Feb. 20.—The "Matin" says the German Communist Lindmann was arrested Wednesday at Weimar, where he had been displaying great activity.

WEIMAR, Feb. 19 (By The Associated Press).—The German National Assembly today heard a speech by the first German woman "Assemblyman" in the person of Frau Marie Juchacz, a Social Democrat delegate from Berlin. She made a logical speech on a constructive political programme and surprised the House by a violent attack on Count von Posadowsky-Wehner and other Conservative delegates.

The Court Theatre was crowded when Frau Juchacz began her speech. She gained sympathy at the start by reversing the customary salutation to gentlemen and ladies. Several times during her speech she was applauded, but she aroused the Conservatives toward the end, and President Fehrenbach had to ring for order repeatedly.

She praised the efforts of the government to rule Germany and said that the women were grateful for what had been done for them.

Frau Juchacz aroused the Conservatives when she answered the question which Count von Posadowsky-Wehner asked several days ago: "What is to become of Junkerism?" "Turning to the count, the speaker repeated his question and answered it by saying: "All the world knows."

"Death List" of Rich Germans Found Among Liebknecht's Papers

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Official advice from Stockholm today state that there has been discovered among the papers of the late Karl Liebknecht, the assassinated Spartacist leader of Berlin, a "death list," on which appeared the names of prominent business and political personages of Germany who have been condemned by the German Bolsheviks to die.

Liebknecht, the advice says, had a bank account of 12,000,000 marks (\$3,000,000), his accounts showing daily additions to his deposits, the principal source being wealthy Germans who desired to purchase immunity. One person paid Liebknecht 100,000 marks. Liebknecht's "death list" was patterned after the death list of the Russian Bolsheviks.

Scheidemann refused to give any explanation. Liebknecht, in addition, then sent to the president of the National Assembly, where the remark is said to have been made, a formal protest.

Lithuanians in U. S. Ask Right to Fight Bolsheviks

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 20.—Permission to enroll 30,000 non-American citizens to be sent to Lithuania to fight the Bolsheviks was asked here yesterday by the Lithuanian National Council. In event the government favors the plan the council will rush the men to Lithuania to reinforce the army of 80,000 now opposing the Bolshevik advance.

The council also adopted a resolution asking the government to permit the Lithuanian Department to sell to Lithuania part of the war munitions and ordnance it has stored in Europe.

Another resolution instructs the council representatives in Paris to ask the peace conference for the independence of Lithuania.

German Town Is Bombarded By Spartacides

Assistance Sent From Münster to Defenders in Rotterp, Copenhagen Hears

Mulheim Police Disarmed

"Reds" Threaten to Extend Strike Into Other Sections in "Final Struggle"

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 20.—Spartacide forces are bombarding the town of Rotterp, in Westphalia, with artillery, according to a message received here from Münster. Assistance to the defenders of Rotterp is being sent from Münster, the message adds.

BERLIN, Feb. 19 (By The Associated Press).—The strike situation in the Ruhr district is seriously engaging the attention of the government. As a whole the reports are far from favorable. Essen is the headquarters of the Spartacides, who appear to have large and well armed forces.

The Independents and Communists who dominated the district conference of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Councils organized a rump parliament which decided that the general strike must be continued until the socialization of the entire mining, manufacturing and other industrial works in the Rhineland and Westphalia has been brought about.

Coal Production Falls

The coal production in the Ruhr district has dropped to 10 per cent of normal within five days. In the Bochum district 120,000 persons are on strike. There have been many clashes at various points between Spartacides and the police.

Gotha has been occupied by government troops. At Eberfeld the first government troops are entering the district from the east and northeast. Spartacides from Düsseldorf, according to reports received here, have disarmed the police of Mulheim and taken away cannon and mine-throwers from the Mulheim barracks for use against the government troops at Düsseldorf. The Spartacides at Mulheim announce that the strike will be maintained until the government troops are withdrawn from the Ruhr district.

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60,000 in Petrograd Strike to End the War

LONDON, Feb. 20.—Sixty thousand workmen are on strike in Petrograd, demanding the end of civil war and the establishment of free trade, according to a Russian wireless dispatch received here to-day.

Reliable information received in London from sources which might be expected to be sympathetic with the Russian revolution, goes to show that opposition to the Bolshevik rule is increasing among the more enlightened working classes of Russia.

The Bolshevik military situation has changed favorably for the anti-Bolshevik, especially on the Southern front, as the result of General Denikine's victory in the Caucasus and the apparent failure of Bolshevik attacks on the Archangel front.

Teutons Accused of Falsifying Details Of New Armistice

Official Note Charges 'Flagrant Inaccuracies' Which Must Be Corrected; Three Errors Are Pointed Out

PARIS, Feb. 20.—Communications and declarations made to the press by the German government or Matthias Erzberger, chairman of the German Armistice Delegation, contain "flagrant inaccuracies which require immediate correction," declares an official note issued last night. The note says:

"First—The text of Chancellor Scheidemann's protest communicated to the press by the German government differs notably from the original text handed to Marshal Foch by Erzberger at Treves on February 16 at 6 o'clock p. m. The first phrase as communicated to the press follows:

"The German government is conscious of the grave consequences that acceptance of the convention must entail."

"The first phrase of the text, as handed to Marshal Foch by Herr Erzberger, reads: 'The German government is conscious of the grave consequences that either acceptance or refusal of the convention must entail.' (In German, 'Sowohl die Annahme wie die Ablehnung des Abkommens')."

"In the same way a whole new phrase has been inserted into the text communicated to the press as follows: 'It cannot yet be said if we are able to follow the instructions of the Allied High Command.'"

"This phrase does not figure in the text as given to Marshal Foch by Erzberger."

"Second—Herr Erzberger declared at Weimar in reference to this protest: 'This German note was handed to Marshal Foch before the signing of the convention and was accepted by him. From our point of view, then, it must be considered as forming part of the new armistice convention.'"

"Third—Finally, Erzberger, alleging certain pretended declarations of Marshal Foch, has affirmed that 'paraphrases would be opened at an early date on the question of peace preliminaries.'"

"The fact is that Marshal Foch categorically refused to give the slightest intimation on this subject, notwithstanding the lively insistence of Erzberger."

British Say Teutons Face Famine or Bolshevism

PARIS, Feb. 20 (By The Associated Press).—The need for revictualing Germany is really urgent, according to the report just made by a group of fourteen British officers who visited various parts of Germany recently for the purpose of conducting a special official investigation of the situation.

The officers declare that the country is living on its capital as regards food supplies, and that entire famine or Bolshevism—probably both—will ensue before the next harvest if outside help is not forthcoming. The need for fats is especially urgent.

"It is still impossible to gauge the period within which Germany's military power could revive, although there is no immediate danger on this score," says the report. "The social and political condition of Germany is sufficiently stable to guarantee the orderly distribution of food, but as long as Germany is still an enemy country which has not signed peace it would be inadvisable to remove the menace of starvation by a too sudden abundant supply of food."

Poles Beaten By Ukrainians Near Lemberg

Vienna Dispatch Says All Points Between Przemyśl and Grodek Are Captured

Bolsheviks Are Defeated

Warsaw Troops Occupy Volkovysk; Oil Region Is Problem for Commission

LONDON, Feb. 20.—Ukrainian forces resumed the attack against the Poles defending Lemberg on Sunday and have captured all points between Przemyśl and Grodek, west of Lemberg, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Vienna. Railway communication in that region has been interrupted.

BASEL, Feb. 20.—An official statement from Berlin says: "Conforming with the convention prolonging the armistice, hostilities with Poland were suspended on the morning of February 17."

WARSAW, Feb. 18 (By The Associated Press).—North-east of Warsaw Polish troops have occupied Volkovysk and have taken up a line along the River Niopka. The Russian Bolsheviks hold the town of Olida and the line of the River Niemen.

In Lithuania the Poles have passed beyond Pilystok, but the German troops have not yet permitted them to enter that town.

The Inter-Allied Commission appointed by the peace conference to investigate the situation in Poland is rapidly getting settled and is preparing to face many problems, the most important of which are the food supply and the differences between the Poles and the Ukrainians regarding the oil region, near Lemberg.

Ukraine Refuses to Negotiate

In regard to the oil dispute the Ukrainian government announces that it will not negotiate with the Poles as long as the Poles occupy any of the territory in dispute.

The Ukrainians threatened to burn the oil wells in their possession if they are forced to retreat. The Ukrainians are obtaining arms by the sale of oil in Budapest and other places.

The American members of the mission believe that after first aid in the form of clothes and food is given to Poland, credit should be extended to Poland so that the relief work can proceed along regular lines.

The Inter-Allied Mission must fix the boundaries of Poland and the neighboring states. There will be no more disputes between neighbors. It must also organize finances in Poland and consider plans for the improvement of roads, railways and waterways. Other problems concern industrial development and agricultural reconstruction.

Three vessels loaded with flour from America have arrived at Danzig and the first trainload of the flour is expected to arrive here to-morrow.

A Polish relief ship from New York is expected at Danzig on February 21, while a relief train of nineteen cars arrived here to-day from Switzerland.

Assassin Adler Is Named Austro-German President

Slayer of Premier Stuerghk Reported Proclaimed by Viennese Troops

LONDON, Feb. 20.—Dr. Friedrich Adler, who assassinated Premier Stuerghk at Vienna in 1916, has been proclaimed President of the German Austrian Republic by the defence troops outside the town hall, according to reports from Vienna received by the Exchange Telegraph Company.

The foregoing dispatch indicates that Friedrich Adler, who is sympathetic to the Bolsheviks and has been elected honorary chairman of hundreds of Bolshevik societies in Russia, is leading a revolution against the Socialist government of Otto Bauer, head of the German Austrian government. Dr. Bauer was a prisoner in Russia during the war and was a personal friend of Alexander Kerensky, by whom he was permitted to return to Austria for revolutionary propaganda.

Curzon Declares Archangel Resents Parley With 'Reds'

Warns That Tschaikevsky Government Will Consider an Allied Conference With Foes as Treachery

LONDON, Feb. 20.—During the course of the debate in the House of Lords to-day on the Near East and Russia Lord Curzon said that the Tschaikevsky (Archangel) government would regard it as incredible treachery if the Allies negotiated with the central government at Moscow. He described the Bolshevik soldiers as "ruffianly bands, murdering and massacring wherever they went," and declared that it was impracticable to negotiate with them locally.

There was plenty of food in Russia, said Lord Curzon, but the Bolsheviks utilized their control of arms and food to terrorize and desolate.

In closing the debate the Marquis of Lansdowne expressed grave misgivings over the prolongation of operations and said that an honorable termination would be generally welcomed.

Against Dealing With Reds

Replying to the comment of the Marquis of Lansdowne on the position in North Russia, Lord Curzon strongly condemned the suggestion that the British government should open negotiations with the Bolsheviks over the head of the Archangel government while, he contended, there was good reason for the Prinkipo proposal, neither it succeeded or not.

The proposal to deal with Russia piecemeal would have calamitous results. The Bolsheviks were trying to dispose of the provincial governments one by one and wanted to release the forces in the North so that they could send them against General Denikine, head of the government of Yekaterinodar.

Allied Forces Are Safe

Lord Peel, representing the War Office, described the military situation in North Russia. He said that the recent retirement on the Archangel front had been carried out with very little loss, either of men or material, while the enemy had suffered heavily.

There was no immediate anxiety regarding the safety of the forces there. Technical troops were needed for the distribution of food and other supplies, and steps were being taken to furnish them. If the Bolsheviks continued their aggression it would be necessary to reinforce the Allied forces.

Lord Peel declared that there had been comparatively little sickness and few cases of frostbite among the Allied troops, who had had the advantage of Sir Ernest Shackleton's experience of training men for Arctic life.

Viscount Bryce asked for information regarding the condition of the Asiatic provinces of the Ottoman empire and what measures had been taken by the allied governments for the protection of the unarmed Christian population.

Men's Lambskin Lined Motor Coats

as Pictured Reduced to \$39.50

A coat that may be worn in the car or for walking with equal appropriateness.

Made of Suede Cloth, in a rich Brown shade, lined with Beaverized Lamb's Wool.

Large shawl collar is of dark Raccoon.

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Saks & Company

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BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originations

FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

The Style-Culture and Development of the Individualized Spring Fashions for the

"JEUNE FILLE" and SMALL WOMAN

(Featured in the Misses' Department—Third Floor)

The major premise from which all Bonwit Teller & Co. fashions for Misses are developed is YOUTH—all considerations diverge from this premise. Style-theme, silhouette, color scheme express YOUTH—and its attendant simplicity, naivete and debonnaire chic—these are the qualities of unsophistication which divorce Bonwit Teller & Co. Misses' Apparel from the hackneyed and commonplace, overmature types.

That definite sense of culture and refinement, appreciated by the younger set, in whom the attraction for the finer things in apparel is inherent, finds itself notably expressed in these new Spring Modes.

Misses' Tailored Suits 32.50 to 150.00

The materials—serge, tricotine, Poret twill, vari-colored checks, black-&-white checks, duvetyne, and many fabric novelties being introduced by this shop. The many chic and youthful style-diversions take form in cylinder, straightline, box and blouse coat suits with varying types of waistcoats, embroideries and other treatments. Sizes 14 to 18.

Misses' Tailored Frocks 25.00 to 165.00

Tailored and more formal frocks in serge, Poret twill, tricotine, duvetyne and other appropriate materials. Simple and elaborated styles are featured in straightline and Chinese silhouettes, decorative touches of self tuckings, hand embroidery, ratine, orwel worsted, beading and other originations. Sizes 14 to 18.

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An infinitude of original developments in taffeta, satin, charmeuse, "taffeta-moire," crepe de chine and novelty silks. Each model emphasizes an individual treatment appealing in charm. Sizes 14 to 18.

Misses' Capes, Coats, Wraps 35.00 to 165.00

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A CHARMINGLY decorative pottery jar, more than two feet high, in enamel colors.

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